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COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

INCLUDING THE REPORT OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1952

COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Including the Report of the

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the Year 1952.

HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Councillor F.A.Smith

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor T.Moult

Councillors Mrs Griffin, J.P., Allen, Curtis, Moore,
Sheffield and Willn.

Ex-officio: Councillor R.H.E.Glover, J.P. (Chairman of the Council)
Councillor A. Roome (Vice-Chairman of the Council).

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical:

Andrew Hamilton, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health (part-time).

Sanitary Inspectors:

H. Hunter, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Chief Sanitary Inspector.
N.A.Shutes, C.R.S.I., Additional Sanitary Inspector.
J.P.Davies, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Additional Sanitary Inspector.

Clerical Staff:

W.K.B.Tracey.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Coalville.

To : The Coalville Urban District Council.

Mr Chairman and Members of the Council,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the district for the year 1952.

The Report continues to follow the instructions contained in Circular 42/51 dated 10.12.51, from the Ministry of Health, as suggested in Circular 2/53, dated 22.1.53.

I wish to thank the Surveyor and Water Engineer for information supplied respecting public water supplies, sewerage and public cleansing, and for ready co-operation in many ways. I have also to thank the Chief Sanitary Inspector and every member of the staff of the Department for their enthusiasm and co-operation throughout the year.

And I would again thank you, Mr Chairman and Members of the Council, for your continued consideration and courtesy.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Andrew Hamilton". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Medical Officer of Health.

July 1953.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	6,453
Population (1951 census)	25,739
Population (est. middle 1952)	25,520
Number of inhabited houses (end 1952)	7,301
Rateable value (December 1952)	£117,991
Product of ld rate (1952)	£457.

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births:</u>	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate	207	183	390
Illegitimate	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>
	<u>211</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>401</u>

Birth Rate per 1000 estimated population mid. 1952 - 15.7.

<u>Still Births:</u>	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate	8	5	13
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>13</u>

Still Birth Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births - 31.4.

<u>Deaths:</u>	M.	F.	Total.
	149	118	267

Death Rate per 1000 estimated population mid. 1952 - 10.4

Maternal Mortality:

Rate per 1000 Total (live and still) births - 0

Death rate of infants under one year of age:

All infants per 1000 live births	37
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births	38
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births	0

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	51
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	0

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

The general provision of health services in the area remained the same as outlined in my report for 1951, with two amendments. The Chest Clinic, previously held at the Health Clinic, Bridge Road, Coalville, was discontinued as from 1st February and was transferred to Markfield Sanatorium. This Clinic is still held on Fridays from 9-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and free transport is provided for patients from Ratby Lane corner to the Sanatorium, provided they travel on buses leaving Coalville for Ratby Lane corner at 9 a.m., 9-45 a.m., and 10-30 a.m. X-ray and other facilities, not available at the Coalville Health Clinic, are available now without delay and although, at first sight, inconvenience may appear to be imposed on patients, in fact, it is hoped that an improved service will result as the findings on clinical and radiological examination become known more quickly than in the past, with benefit to all concerned.

An Infant Welfare Centre was opened in the old Church School, Ellistown, on 4th October, 1951, and is held on the first and third Thursdays of each month at 2 p.m.

Laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Groby Road, Leicester, and the service was made good use of during the year.

During 1952 the following examinations were carried out for your authority :

Blood	1
Throat and nose swabs	6
Faeces and Urine	53
Sputa	167
Milk	127
Ice-cream	26
Water	41
Whooping Cough	81
Miscellaneous	<u>38</u>
Total	<u>540</u>

No action was necessary during the year under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

The public water supply for the area is obtained from the new red sandstone measures overlying the coal measures, water being pumped from boreholes and pit shafts sunk into and through these measures respectively. These public supplies are situated at Broom Leys Pumping Station, Holly Hayes Pumping Station, Whitwick Colliery and Ellistown Colliery, and all water from these sources is chlorinated, the Ellistown and Whitwick Colliery supplies also being filtered.

The average daily output from these sources during the year was :

Broom Leys	...	... 281,000 galls.
Holly Hayes	...	... 81,000 galls.
Whitwick and Ellistown Collieries	...	... 408,000 galls.

The total quantity of water pumped from the various sources during the year was 287,410,000 gallons, an increase of 4,205,000 gallons compared with 1951.

34,016,000 gallons were supplied in bulk to Market Bosworth Rural District Council, an increase of 627,000 gallons over the 1951 figures.

Daily consumption for the Urban area for all purposes averaged 26.9 gallons per head of the population.

During the year progress was made in the extension and development of the Council's water supplies. A depth of 250 feet was reached in the No. 2 Borehole at Holly Hayes, Whitwick, and contracts let for the supply of pumps and control gear. A contract was also entered into for the erection of the two pump houses at Holly Hayes and work will commence immediately after the completion of pumping tests on the boreholes.

An approach was again made to the Ministry towards the end of the year in connection with the extension of the mains to cover the area of Warren Hills, with a view to the houses in that district being supplied with towns water. This is a very desirable scheme as at the present time the whole of the wells in that area are polluted and should, as soon as possible, cease to be used as supplies for drinking purposes.

The required standard of purity for a public water supply was maintained during 1952. 10 samples of raw (untreated) water and 18 of treated water going into supply were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year, with the following results :-

Whitwick Colliery		Ellistown Colliery		Holly Hayes		Broom Leys Pumping Station		Distribution points in the area.	
Raw.	Treat	Raw.	Treat	Raw.	Treat	Raw.	Treat		
	2-		3-	2-	3-	3-	2-		7-
2 +		2 +		1 +					1 +

4 samples of 'raw' water, one from each of the four sources of supply were examined during the year.

Chemically the samples were reported as being of satisfactory purity and free from metallic contamination, the degrees of hardness being as follows :

	<u>Broom Leys</u>	<u>Holly Hayes</u>	<u>Whitwick C.</u>	<u>Ellistown C.</u>
Permanent	24.0	15.0	36.0	40.0
Temporary	16.0	15.0	19.0	20.0

7,194 houses in the area, accommodating 25,379 persons, have an internal water supply direct from the public mains, and 14 houses occupied in all by 51 persons are supplied from standpipes or taps in outbuildings.

84 houses, including some outlying farms, have no water supply from public sources, most of these being outside the range of existing mains.

11 samples of water from private wells were submitted for examination during the year, only 2 of these being reported as satisfactory. The other 9 samples showed the wells concerned to be polluted and in all cases notices were served requiring the provision of a wholesome water supply.

4 wells were closed during the year and the houses concerned supplied from the public water mains.

Progress continues to be made in the provision of internal water supplies to houses at present supplied by means of standpipes or taps in wash-houses or other outbuildings. During the year under review 43 such cases were dealt with and at these houses sinks were installed together with a tap connected to the towns main.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

A Public Inquiry into the Main Drainage Scheme for the northern area was held during the year and the Minister has now sanctioned the construction of a new trunk sewer from Greenhill Road to the Snarrows Sewage Works.

Schemes have been prepared for the sewerage at Melbourne Road, Ravenstone; Battleflat; and Talbot Lane, Thringstone, areas. An approach was made to the Minister in connection with the first scheme but there appears to be no prospect of his being able to authorise it at this juncture. The second scheme is in abeyance owing to the absence of agreement with the local planning authority regarding development proposals and the Talbot Lane scheme is awaiting a definition of policy with regard to future development. It is to be hoped that in the very near future some definite progress is made, for the existing method of disposal of waste water in all these areas constitutes a major nuisance at certain periods of the year.

The effect of mining subsidence continues to show itself in the damage to main sewers, particularly the south high level sewer at Berryhills Lane and the middle level sewer near Townsend Lane and Church Lane, Whitwick.

This subsidence equally affects the private drainage systems with disastrous results. It is fortunate that in the areas liable to subsidence there are no wells used for drinking purposes. The amount of pollution to underground rainwater tanks is some indication of what would be the result had we an equivalent number of shallow wells. These defects are reflected in the number of inspections made during the year, viz: 554. Close co-operation exists between the National Coal Board, the Contractors and the department and in no case did a problem remain unsolved. All new or reconstructed drainage work is pressure tested before being covered.

There are still a number of properties in your district with unsatisfactory drainage facilities. In the majority of cases however there is no public sewer available and it would appear an uneconomical proposition to provide one. In such cases steps are being taken to improve the existing arrangements by the provision of proper cesspools or small sewage treatment plants where suitable outfalls are available into which the effluents can be passed.

Trouble was again experienced with repeated blocking of a sewer in St Saviour's Road and 160 yards of this was re-laid in 9" pipes.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE.

Public cleansing and scavenging are under the control of your Surveyor, these services being provided for the whole of the area. Six motor refuse collection vehicles are employed for this purpose.

A weekly collection of house refuse has been maintained during 1952 with a regular collection of nightsoil - weekly for pail closets and every 4/6 weeks for middens. Refuse is disposed of by "controlled" tipping, the tips being situated at Hugglescote, Whitwick and Ashby Road, Coalville.

The separate collection of waste paper from domestic properties was discontinued on the 31st July. Special collections from shops, factories, etc., continue to be made.

The collection and disposal of trade refuse is also carried out by your Council. In the cases of properties with a rateable value of £75 or under, 1 free bin is allowed per week, and for properties over £75 rateable value, 2 free bins per week. All additional bins are charged at 6d each, quantities in excess being charged on a "cost plus" basis.

Applications for cesspool cleansing services are referred to a neighbouring Authority for the use - on a direct re-chargeable basis - of their Gulley & Cesspool Emptyer.

The amount of refuse collected and disposed of during the year was :

Dustbins	15,696 tons
Ashpits, middens and pails	815 tons
Market	104 tons.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following tables show the total notifications after correction under age groups, the rates per 1,000 population, and the deaths from infectious diseases.

NOTIFICATIONS

Age	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis				Measles		Diphtheria	
	M	F	M	F	Paralytic		Non-Paralytic		M	F	M	F
Under 1 year			7	7					1	1		
1 - 2	1	3	24	25					4	6		
3 - 4	4	3	24	14					11	7		
5 - 9	4	4	26	26					25	23		
10 - 14		1	2	1					1	2		
15 - 24				1								
25 +				1						1		
Age Unknown												
Total	9	11	83	75					42	40		
	20		158						82			

/Notifications cont'd.

Age	Acute Pneumonia		Dysentery		Smallpox		Acute Encephal- itis				Enteric or Typhoid Fever		Paratyphoid Fever		Erysipelas		Meningococcal Infection		Food Poisoning		Puerperal Pyrexia		Ophthalmia Neonatorum	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	
Under 5 years	11	8	2	1																				
5 - 14	9	6		4																				
15 - 44	16	6	1	2																	2			
45 - 64	15	14													3									
65 +	10	6													1									
Age unknown																								
Total	61	40	3	7											4						2			
	101		10												4					2				

Rates per 1,000 Population.

	England and Wales	Coalville Urban District	160 smaller towns (resident pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1951 census)
Typhoid fever	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid fever	0.02	0.00	0.03
Meningococcal infection	0.03	0.00	0.03
Scarlet fever	1.53	0.78	1.58
Whooping Cough	2.61	6.18	2.57
Diphtheria	0.01	0.00	0.03
Erysipelas	0.14	0.15	0.12
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	8.86	3.21	8.49
Pneumonia	0.72	3.95	0.62
Acute Polio:			
Paralytic	0.06	0.00	0.06
Non-paralytic	0.03	0.00	0.02
Food poisoning	0.13	0.00	0.11
Puerperal pyrexia	17.87(a)	4.83(a)	10.22(a)

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

DEATHS

	Total	Under 1 year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65
Scarlet Fever													
Diphtheria													
Pneumonia	6	2										1	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever													
Whooping Cough													
Measles													

DIPHTHERIA.

During the year no cases of this disease were notified.

Dr Gibson, County Medical Officer of Health, has kindly supplied the numbers of children immunised during the year, 323 under 5 years, and 8 between 5 and 14 years, a total of 331, whilst 231 children received a boosting dose.

The following table shows the numbers immunised during the past 8 years :

Year	-4	5-14	Total	Boosters
1945	356	12	368	0
1946	443	16	459	4
1947	469	9	478	16
1948	377	9	386	96
1949	412	0	421	138
1950	339	27	366	169
1951	333	29	362	285
1952	323	8	331	231

Tuberculosis.

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis, and deaths from the disease during the year :

Age	New Cases				Deaths			
	Resp.		Non-Resp.		Resp.		Non-Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 1								
1 - 5								
5 - 15		1						
15 - 25		3						
25 - 35		2				1		
35 - 45	1	2	1		2	1		
45 - 55	1				3		1	
55 - 65	4	1						
65	2							
Total	8	9	1	-	5	2	1	-

The death rate from this disease is .31 per 1,000 of the population, compared with that for England and Wales (.24) and for 148 smaller towns (.22).

The possibility of the existence of unsatisfactory housing conditions is sometimes brought to our notice by the Chest Physician and the Medical Superintendent of Markfield Sanatorium and the Council has agreed that where necessary in the case of patients suffering from tuberculosis priority in re-housing should be afforded. During the year ten such cases were re-housed.

Infantile Mortality.

During 1952, 15 deaths occurred amongst children under 1 year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 37. This compares with a rate of 24 for 1951, 61 for 1950, 39 for 1949 and 33 for 1948, and with 27.6 for England and Wales.

The following table shows the Ward and sex distribution :

Disease	Cent.		North		N-East		South		S-East		West	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Malformations					1	1						
Prematurity					1	2					2	
Birth Injury	1											
Diseases of Lungs		1	1						1			1
Diseases of the newborn							1		2			
Total	1	1	1		2	3		1		3	2	1
	2		1		5		1		3		3	

It is disappointing to record that the very low infantile mortality rate of last year has not been maintained, but, nevertheless, the present rate of 37 is the third lowest recorded in the past eighteen years.

Only two of the babies who died were more than twelve days old, one death being due to acute bronchitis, and the other due to broncho-pneumonia. Of the remaining 13 deaths, 5 were due to pre-maturity, and this would appear to be a field in which the new scheme provided by the County Council for the domiciliary care of premature infants could have full play with some saving of life. The ages at death of the five premature babies were 30 minutes, 9 hours, 10 hours, 1 day and 4 days. In two further cases, prematurity was given as contributing to death but not related to the disease or condition causing it.

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality 1952.

	England and Wales	160 smaller towns. (Resident pop.25,000- 50,000 at 1951 census)	Coalville U.D. 1952	Coalville U.D. 1951.
<u>Rates per 1,000 population.</u>				
Births:				
Live births	15.3	15.5	15.7	14.5
Still births	0.35	0.36	0.51	0.47
	22.6(a)	23.0(a)	31.4(a)	31.1(a)
Deaths:				
All causes	11.3	11.2	10.4	10.1
Typhoid and para.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping cough	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.24	0.22	0.31	0.23
Influenza	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.15
Smallpox	0.00	-	0.00	0.00
Acute polio	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia	0.47	0.43	0.23	0.19
Measles			0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever			0.00	0.00

Rates per 1,000 Live Births.

Deaths:				
All causes under 1 year of age	27.6(b)	25.8	37.4	24
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.1	0.5	0.00	0.00

(a) - Per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

(b) - Per 1,000 related live births.

To make the death rate for Coalville strictly comparable with the rest of the country, the figure given (10.4) should be multiplied by 1.10, the corrected death rate thus being 11.44, and to make the birth rate strictly comparable with the rest of the country, the figure given (15.7) should be multiplied by 1.01, the corrected birth rate thus being 15.85.

Table showing causes of Deaths and
sex distribution of Deaths in 1952.

<u>CAUSE OF DEATH</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	7	5	2
Tuberculosis, other	1	1	
Syphilitic disease	1	1	
Diphtheria			
Whooping Cough			
Meningococcal infections			
Acute Poliomyelitis			
Measles			
Other infective and parasitic diseases			
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	14	9	5
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	11	9	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	4		4
Malignant neoplasm, uterus			
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	22	14	8
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1		1
Diabetes	1		1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	38	17	21
Coronary disease, angina	20	15	5
Hypertension with heart disease	6	4	2
Other heart disease	43	19	24
Other circulatory disease	23	8	15
Influenza	1		1
Pneumonia	6	3	3
Bronchitis	14	10	4
Other diseases of respiratory system	5	4	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	3	
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea			
Nephritis and nephrosis	6	2	4
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	2	
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion			
Congenital malformations	2	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	24	11	13
Motor vehicle accidents	4	4	
All other accidents	4	3	1
Suicide	4	4	
Homicide and operations of war			
ALL CAUSES	267	149	118

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Coalville Urban District Council.

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the working of the Sanitary Inspector's section of the department for the year 1952.

Details of the work done by your staff are set out under the various headings of the Report and I intend to confine my preface to a few general remarks on subjects which daily engage the attention of your Inspectors.

I am still very deeply concerned about the condition of some of the older houses in the district. These conditions are not peculiar to this area and are no doubt an even more pressing problem in some of our larger cities and towns. Every year thousands of words are written or uttered on the subject of housing but no one appears to have had the courage to arrive at a real solution. So whilst all the writing and the talking proceeds the houses continue to deteriorate and living conditions become more untenable.

There is no doubt that in the vast majority of cases the income from cottage property bears no relationship to the cost of its upkeep. I have been horrified when I have received estimates for repair of houses or have seen accounts received by owners when they have complied with our demands. In one case the estimated cost of repairs was four times more than our valuation of a house which we would not normally schedule for demolition. I tremble to think what would happen if we attempted wide scale operation of the repair section of the Housing Act.

It is all wrong that Sanitary Inspectors should have to be concerned with the financial implication of administering these sections. I know in the days prior to 1939 one was able to undertake such work without all the time being stifled by the words "reasonable expense". Now these words are uppermost in one's mind. Rarely do we find ourselves in a position to proceed with safety under these sections.

There is a solution to the problem but respective governments seem loathe to face it.

No great progress was made in your area in our efforts to remove the mixture of smoke, smells and grit which daily pollute the

atmosphere. I am occasionally reminded "Rome wasn't built in a day", inferring that I expect too much in too short a time. My reply is that what I expect is neither unreasonable nor premature. For many years this smoke and this grit and these sulphurous fumes have been allowed to go into the atmosphere. Their passage has been challenged, of that I have no doubt, but what can a few do when the great body remain apathetic. For remember that "Ye who are not with us are against us". Perhaps the great body of public opinion may one day be vitalised into themselves challenging the right of a few to pollute the atmosphere in this way and rightly insist that all state-owned undertakings, whether they be Boards or Executives, should set a high standard of industrial cleanliness.

It gives me pleasure to place on record once again my thanks to the additional Sanitary Inspectors, Messrs Shutes and Davies, for the willing and able assistance they have given me during the year.

My thanks are due to Dr Hamilton, your Medical Officer of Health, and to the Chairman and members of the Health and Housing Committee for their support and encouragement at all times, and to those officers of the Council who have contributed in one way or another in providing information which has been incorporated in this Report.

Yours respectfully,



Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Municipal Offices,
Coalville.
July 1953.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

The sanitary accommodation in the Urban area at the end of 1952 was made up as follows :-

8285	-	water closets
27	-	privies in sewered areas
34	-	privies in areas at present unsewered
39	-	pails in sewered areas
121	-	pails in areas at present unsewered
16	-	middens in sewered areas
20	-	middens in areas at present unsewered
10	-	dry ashpits
4	-	chemical closets in sewered areas
9	-	chemical closets in areas at present unsewered.

During the year 45 privies and 21 pails were replaced by 69 water closets and 177 new water closets provided for houses, shops etc. The grant of £15 towards the cost of each of the conversions has no doubt helped to maintain the progress in this direction. As will be seen from the above table there are only 27 privies and 39 pails which are still capable of being converted and drained into the public sewer. The remainder are outside the sewered areas and until sewerage facilities are offered it is unlikely that there will be any great reduction of this number.

Generally speaking the privies and pails which can be converted are maintained in a fair condition and are not cases which could be dealt with under Section 46 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The offer of £15 per conversion is not sufficient to tempt some of the owners to carry out the work, and a good deal of persuasion is often necessary before any real progress is made. There is no doubt that at the present time only in a very few cases does £15 approximate one half of the total cost. Even so this £15 is a practical contribution towards the problem and owners would be well advised to take advantage of the offer whilst it remains open.

As reported last year, the Council have adopted Section 75(3) of the Public Health Act, 1936 and during the year 405 dustbins were supplied to houses in the town to replace defective ashes accommodation. Since the scheme commenced on 1st April, 1951 a total of 507 bins have been supplied, and these would appear to be a real contribution to the amenities enjoyed by ratepayers. The rate charged per dustbin is 5/-s and one hopes that the dustbins will have a useful life of approximately seven years in order that the Council may recover their capital outlay. It was unfortunate that the scheme commenced with the supply of painted dustbins, which have a very limited life, and one anticipates that before very long it will be necessary to replace these with the galvanized type.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The particulars given below are for all purposes, including those given elsewhere in this Report, with the exception of rodent extermination.

Total number of complaints received - 352

"	notices served:	
	(a) formal	67
	(b) informal	396
"	notices complied with:	
	(a) formal	39
	(b) informal	258

Inspections in connection with :-

Dwellinghouses	1,629
Verminous and dirty premises	5
Drainage works	554
Tents, vans and sheds	38
Water supplies	22
Smoke observations	28
Outworkers, workshops, etc.	104
Shops	13
Keeping of animals	56
+ Rodent control	34
Refuse storage, collection and disposal	425
Schools	14
Slaughterhouses & meat inspection	742
Other food premises	511
Bakehouses	16
Dairies	35
Miscellaneous inspections	189
	<u>4,415</u>

+ Not including visits by Rodent Operator.

Additional work was carried out as under :

Milk samples for T.B. examination	31
Ice-cream samples	23
Water samples by Sanitary Inspectors	11
Milk Samples (Methylene Blue and/or Phosphatase test)	112
Building Licences issued	63

The number of notices served during the year, together with figures showing the number complied with, are given in the following tables :

PRELIMINARY

	Housing	Others
Outstanding on 1st January	65	97
Issued during year	229	167
Complied with during year	125	133
Statutory action necessary	32	35
Outstanding on 31st December	137	96

STATUTORY

Outstanding on 1st January	33	30
Issued during year	32	35
Complied with during year	25	14
Outstanding on 31st December	40	51

As time goes on it becomes more difficult to obtain compliance with notices served by the Department and this is in no small measure due to the high cost of repairs and the low return from house property. Although a number of statutory notices were served it was not found necessary to appeal to the Courts for magistrates orders but this was entirely due to the amount of persuasion brought to bear by your staff on owners of property and persons concerned with the remedying of defects. It still remains a fact that some owners are loath to comply with an informal request and wait until statutory notices are served before carrying out the required repairs. This often causes considerable delay in obtaining a solution to our problems and consequent waste of time in revisiting and sending reminders to owners.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are two Common Lodging Houses in your district situate in the City of Dan, Whitwick. Both these houses accommodate male lodgers only and are owned by the same person. They have a total capacity of 34 beds and the occupants are mainly "regulars" who are employed at local factories, mines, farms, etc. There are few, if any, casual lodgers.

These houses are very old and one especially is in a very poor condition. They are both converted dwelling-houses and I feel the Council should give very careful consideration to the closing of one of these premises as it would appear to be an uneconomical proposition for the owner to carry out major structural repairs and improvements. It is a matter for conjecture whether the Council would

be prepared to provide alternative accommodation for the persons displaced. I personally feel that if the premises were closed persons would find accommodation elsewhere, possibly in private houses.

6,880 "lodger nights" were recorded during the year, an average of 18.8 lodgers per night, all males of full age. The figure for 1951 was 7,219. No cases of infectious disease were reported during the year at either of these Common Lodging Houses.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

During the year three licences were renewed authorising the use of moveable dwellings under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936. These premises were maintained in fair condition.

A problem was created during the year by the unauthorised use of land in the centre of the town for camping purposes and at one period as many as sixteen unlicensed vans were stationed thereon. Warnings were issued to the owner of the land and to the persons using these vans and by constant visiting they were all eventually moved.

There still remains a need for a licensed camping site in the area to which van owners could be directed and proper control could then be exercised. Until such a site is provided there will always be the problem of illegal use of unsuitable sites for this purpose.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no offensive trades in the area.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.)

CANAL BOATS.)

) There are none of these in the area.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools in the area for public use. The Council's swimming baths were open to the public from 3rd May to 27th September, 1952.

Daily tests of the water for chlorine residual and alkalinity were made, and bacteriological examinations were satisfactory.

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition of the schools in the area is generally satisfactory, with the exception of those few cases where the school buildings themselves are of unsatisfactory type and construction and which are to be dealt with under the new educational scheme.

One school at Standard Hill still has conservancy type closet accommodation.

It was not necessary to resort to school closure on account of infectious disease during the year, nor was school disinfection necessary.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

The under-mentioned tables are similar to those supplied to the Ministry of Labour and National Service and give details of inspection of factories and of defects found :

<u>TABLE 1</u>	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecut- ions
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	17	8	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	87	65	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	3	10	2	-
	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>92</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>-</u>

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

TABLE 2

	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S1)	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S2)				
Unreasonable temperature (S3)				
Inadequate ventilation (S4)				
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)				
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)				
(a) insufficient	3	5	-	1
(b) unsuitable or defective	10	10	-	1
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	1
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)				(not confirmed)
TOTAL	14	15	-	3

The table shown hereunder relates to outworkers and is a copy of that submitted to the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Nature of Work		Section 110				Section 111	
		No. of Outworkers in August list. (Sec.110(1)(c)).	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Wearing Apparel	Making etc.	176	-	-	-	-	-
	Cleaning and Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas		6	-	-	-	-	-
Carding of Buttons etc.		3	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed Toys		6	-	-	-	-	-
Total		191	-	-	-	-	-

A total of 24 visits were made to outworkers homes during the year. In no case could exception be taken to the condition of the premises.

There were no outbreaks of infectious disease in the homes of outworkers.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

No byelaws are in force in your district regulating the emission of smoke.

It is with regret that I have to report that there is no great reduction in the amount of atmospheric pollution in the town. In one case a dust extraction plant has been fitted to a rotary drying kiln used in the manufacture of tar macadam and this had the effect of considerably reducing the amount of dust in that particular area.

A number of schemes have been formulated for the reduction of smoke from industrial chimneys and brick kilns but so far these schemes are only on paper and no practical progress was made during the year. It is hoped that in the very near future the persons responsible will be in a position to bring these schemes to fruition. Until this is done and until no effort is spared to reduce the pollution from smoke, dust, etc., damage will continue to be caused to buildings and the public will suffer from the effect of inhaling a dust and smoke laden atmosphere. I am of opinion that the public are becoming more conscious of this pollution by the number of complaints we receive regarding dust. It is a fact that housewives in certain areas can dust their furniture on several occasions during the day with no lasting result. It would be interesting to measure the weight of dust per square mile which is deposited in the town and I rather feel that this would be a weighty argument in favour of extreme measures being taken for the abatement of this nuisance. Whereas smoke is dispersed to a greater or lesser degree, depending on the strength of the wind, dust is rapidly deposited at points in close proximity to places at which it is produced and it is not difficult to pin-point the offenders in this matter.

It has been argued that people who live in industrial areas cannot expect to enjoy an atmosphere such as one expects in the open country. This in my opinion is a foolish argument and appears to be an excuse for the apathy which does at times exist in this matter.

Not until everyone concerned in all forms of industry take a deeper interest into this question will any real improvement be effected. There is an old Yorkshire saying "Where there's muck there's money", but this saying loses sight of the fact that the 'muck' in the form of smoke which is emitted from factory chimneys is a waste of energy

and fuel, and with properly designed plant would not occur. It is wrong to suggest that the true index of prosperity in a town is the amount of black smoke belching forth from chimneys. How much more prosperity would accrue to the owners if this smoke was converted into steam to increase the efficiency of the boiler plant.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS.

Control over premises used for the keeping of animals continued to be exercised during the year. No serious nuisances were reported and in a number of cases improvements have been effected. Generally speaking premises were kept in a fair condition.

56 inspections of piggeries and stable premises were made during the year.

RODENT CONTROL.

A full time rodent operator is employed by your Authority under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and the district is systematically inspected for infestations. No charge was made for dealing with infestations arising at private dwelling-houses, but in the case of business premises 4/-s per hour was demanded to cover the cost of labour and materials.

Your Authority's sewage farms, refuse tips and Highways Depot and the banks of streams and brook-courses in the area receive regular attention. Sewer treatments were carried out in March and September.

The following is a summary of the work done :-

No. of premises inspected	...	1,193
No. found to be infested by rats	...	257
No. found to be seriously infested by mice		20.

There were no major rat infestations during the year.

SECTION D

HOUSING.

Some progress has been made during the year towards improving certain of the houses in the town and an effort made to establish which are capable of repair at reasonable expense and which should be dealt with as individually unfit houses.

We have, as far as possible, inspected and recorded many houses and where they have fallen into the last named category dealt with the very urgent repairs only. Those found to be capable of reconditioning have been treated accordingly. It is pleasing and refreshing to record that a few owners at least have seen fit to really put their houses in order quite regardless of the expense involved.

The constant revisits, interviews, etc., are reflected only to a small extent in the 1,113 visits paid.

In all 125 houses were rendered fit as a result of informal action by your officers and 39 by owners after the service of Statutory Notices.

During the year demolition orders were made in respect of 9 houses found to be incapable of repair at reasonable expense, and 28 tenants re-housed from houses subject to demolition orders or undertakings.

Undertakings were determined in respect of two houses which have now been made fit.

I would like to place on record my appreciation for the sympathy and understanding shown by the Council in this very vexed question of housing. There is room for both repair and for demolition, each having its place in any serious attempt to improve the housing conditions in the town. It would be wrong to say, because Coalville has no slums in the true meaning of the word, that it has no houses which are totally unfit for human habitation. Structurally some of these houses are in a far worse condition than many houses in the city slum areas. The Council is making a serious attempt to provide houses for the purpose of replacing these unsatisfactory dwellings and at the same time having in mind their other commitments. Close co-operation exists with the department responsible for the allocation of houses in order that houses which are liable to be vacated can be repaired or steps taken to prevent them being re-let.

An effort is constantly being made to inspect and record all substandard property in your area, but our many routine duties and activities in other directions has resulted in our only touching the

fringe of the problem. It is necessary that a complete survey of all houses should be made in order to clarify the position and decide which houses should be demolished and which should be reconditioned.

4 cases of overcrowding were relieved during the year and 4 new cases discovered. The 21 houses remaining on our records accommodate 28 families and 189 persons.

At the end of 1952 the number of applicants for Council houses stood at 894, an increase of 12 on the previous year.

At the close of the year 548 post-war houses had been completed by your Authority (including 50 pre-fabricated houses by the Ministry of Works), 48 by the East Midlands Housing Association and 161 by private enterprise.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

The table below shows the number of dairies and distributors registered on 31st December, 1952 and the number of inspections made :-

DAIRIES (other than dairy farms) and DISTRIBUTORS (Section 8, Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949)					
	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Contraventions		
			Found	Remedied	Outstanding on 31st Dec.
Dairies	12	35	-	2	-
Distributors	37	52	-	-	-

Generally speaking the milk supplied in the town is handled and distributed in a satisfactory manner, the greater bulk being sold in bottles.

The majority of the dairies in the town are simply used as milk stores, milk being obtained in bottles from the wholesalers and

distributed as received to the consumer. This system appears to be becoming more and more a general practice and will become more so when the pasteurising establishments are prohibited from selling milk in bulk and are compelled to bottle treated milk on the premises.

There is one licensed pasteurising establishment in your area, the premises at all times being maintained in a satisfactory manner.

Sampling of milk for bacteriological examination has again played its part in the activities of the department.

The following table shows the result of these samples :-

Designation	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
			No.	Approx. %
Tuberculin Tested	26	23	3	11%
Tuberculin Tested (pasteurised)	5	5	-	-
Pasteurised	14	13	1	7%
Sterilised	6	6	-	-
Accredited	11	8	3	27%
Ordinary	50	46	4	8%
TOTAL	112	101	11	10%

The percentage of unsatisfactory samples shows an improvement on the figures given for 1951. By comparison in that year 18% of the samples taken were unsatisfactory whereas in the year under review this figure has fallen to 10%. It is particularly pleasing to report that only 8% of the ordinary milks were unsatisfactory whereas last year this figure was 22%. Only with one designation has there been a deterioration and this in the case of accredited milk where 27% of the samples taken received unfavourable reports as compared with 16% in 1951.

Although as stated above the results of sampling are an improvement on the year 1951 there is no cause for complacency as the percentage of unsatisfactory samples is still much higher than it was in 1950. I am still of the opinion that insufficient attention is being given to the production of milk on the farms and this lack of

supervision will continue to be reflected in the number of unsatisfactory reports we receive. I have no doubt that when a complaint of inferior quality milk is made to the authority responsible for this service attention is given to the matter, but this, I contend, is not sufficient, and more routine visits should be paid to all farms where milk is produced. Until this is done I can see no prospect of a completely satisfactory supply.

During the year 31 samples of raw milk were submitted for biological examination. No evidence of the presence of tuberculosis was found in any samples although one was reported as showing evidence of brucella abortus. At the close of the year efforts were being made to identify the cow or cows responsible for the infection of this milk with a view to its removal from the milking herd.

In no case was it necessary to issue stoppage notices under Article 20 of the regulations.

The following licences to deal in designated milks were issued during the year :-

<u>Dealers Licences</u>		<u>Supplementary Licences</u>	
Pasteurised	14	Pasteurised	1
Sterilised	12	Tuberculin Tested	1
Tuberculin Tested	17		

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

The work of meat inspection at the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse and Class B bacon factory in your area continued to be one of the major activities of the Department. These premises still serve the Urban Districts of Ashby, Ashby Wouds, Shepshed and Coalville and the Rural Districts of Ashby and Castle Donington. The whole of the work of meat inspection was carried out by your staff. The population covered by the Ministry of Food slaughterhouse is 64,853.

The following gives details of the animals inspected and the weight of meat condemned etc. during 1952 :-

Regional Slaughterhouses in area	1
Class B Bacon Factories in area	1
Animals slaughtered therein	18,383
Animals examined therein	18,383
Animals slaughtered elsewhere	261
Animals examined elsewhere	261
Inspections of meat at time of slaughter	742

DETAILS OF CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNATIONS.

TABLE A.

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs & Sheep	Pigs	Total
Number killed	2087	1229	1399	10255	3674	18644
Number inspected	2087	1229	1399	10255	3674	18644
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis</u>						<u>Total weight in lbs.</u>
Whole carcasses condemned	4	17	23	43	30	20898
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	867	890	7	1572	296	34806
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	41.7	73.8	2.1	15.7	8.8	
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	9	21	-	-	11	21825
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	430	497	-	-	180	33870
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	21.0	42.1	-	-	5.2	

TABLE B.

Details of organs conemned and reason for condemnation.

Tubercular Offal etc :-

	Cows	Heifers	Steers	Bulls	Pigs
Heads and Tongues	181	109	76	8	136
Pairs of Lungs	270	140	82	17	52
Mesenteries & Intest.	120	36	13	5	89
Stomachs	55	37	8	3	85
Hearts	47	17	13	1	50
Livers	91	41	35	2	47
Spleens	52	27	14	2	68
Skirts	41	23	15	2	26
Udders	11	-	-	-	1
Kidneys	-	1	-	-	-

Non-Tubercular Offal etc :-

	Cows	Heifers	Steers	Bulls	Pigs	Sheep Lambs	Calves
Heads and Tongues:							
Abscesses	3	1	2	1	3	1	-
Actinomycosis	1	3	4	-	-	-	-
Bruising	-	-	1	-	-	5	-
Cysticercus Bovis	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Cysts	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pairs of Lungs:							
Abscesses	13	9	7	-	8	10	1
Cysts	13	4	6	2	2	17	-
Melanosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pleurisy	48	24	23	-	9	13	-
Pneumonia	-	4	-	-	4	2	-
Livers:							
Abscesses	162	119	100	6	24	14	1
Cavernous Angioma	222	40	22	1	-	-	-
Cirrhosis	326	255	98	5	7	1510	1
Cysts	6	2	9	3	9	28	-
Fatty Degeneration	9	2	-	-	-	6	-
Fatty Infiltration	9	2	4	-	-	-	-
Melanosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Necrosis	19	7	2	-	-	-	-
Peritonitis	6	3	6	2	13	7	-
Part Livers:							
Cirrhosis	53	63	47	1	-	-	-
Skirts:							
Abscesses	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Peritonitis	5	6	7	1	1	7	-
Spleens:							
Abscesses	2	1	1	-	1	1	-
Cysts	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Melanosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Peritonitis	22	12	11	3	129	26	1
Hearts:							
Abscesses	-	-	1	-	1	2	1
Cysts	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Melanosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pericarditis	9	8	6	-	23	44	-
Stomachs:							
Abscesses	32	12	14	6	5	-	-
Peritonitis	22	16	7	4	123	1	-
Mesenteries & Intest:							
Abscesses	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Johne's Disease	8	4	-	-	-	-	-
Peritonitis	9	9	3	3	168	2	-
Udders:							
Abscesses	1	-	-	-	5	-	-
Lactation	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Mastitis	74	7	-	-	1	-	-
Kidneys:							
Abscesses	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
Nephritis	14	4	-	-	-	-	-
Plucks:							
Caseous Lymphadenitis	-	31	-	-	-	1	-

It will be seen from Table A that 111,399-lbs or 49-tons 14-cwts.2-qrs.15-lbs. of meat and offal were condemned during the year. This is an increase of approximately 8-cwts on the previous year.

The number of animals slaughtered was almost 4,000 more than in 1951 with a consequent increase in the amount of time spent on this service.

The percentage of animals affected with tuberculosis showed an increase over the previous year, this was especially noticeable in the case of cows where it increased from 35.2% to 42.1%.

When last year's Report was prepared it was hoped that some early pronouncement would be made regarding the future of the slaughtering industry but twelve months have passed and the position would appear to be the same. It still remains a fact that until some definite plan is prepared the whole question of slaughtering and meat inspection remains in some doubt. The position regarding accommodation at the slaughterhouse was not improved during the year but an order was given for the erection of a condemned meat room and the provision of additional hanging space for offals. Our negotiations with the Ministry regarding additional hanging accommodation for carcasses met with little practical success and the slaughterhouse continues to be overloaded at peak periods. The provision of an offal hanging room will ease the position somewhat and make the task of inspection more simple but we shall still be in the position of carcasses being hung much too close together for proper cooling.

The equipment for use at the slaughterhouse was improved during the year by the provision of an electrically operated saw and by the installation of electrical stunning for pigs. These are steps in the right direction and will greatly assist in the efficient despatch of animals and more hygienic handling of carcasses.

Included in the number of animals slaughtered during the year were 261 pigs under the "Self supplier" scheme of the Ministry of Food. All these animals were inspected and where necessary affected parts were voluntarily surrendered by the owners for destruction. There would appear to be some increased use of private slaughterhouses for the killing of private pigs, 103 animals being dealt with at such premises. This is a pleasing feature and I look forward to an increase in the percentage dealt with in such a way in future years. The slaughtering of these animals at totally unsatisfactory premises is much to be deprecated.

In addition to the Regional Slaughterhouse and the Class B bacon factory there are nine privately owned and licensed slaughterhouses in your area. These latter are used solely for the slaughter of cottagers pigs and were all maintained in a satisfactory condition

during the year.

46 persons were licensed under the Slaughter of Animals Act. No contraventions were found during the year.

Under various legislation affecting food shops, stores, food preparation etc. premises, the under-mentioned inspections were carried out :-

Butchers Shops and Stalls	29
Fishmongers and Poulterers	1
Greengrocers and fruiterers	9
Grocers	129
Fried Fish Shop	21
Ice-cream premises	35
Manufacture and preparation of preserved food	9
Restaurants and Diningrooms	20
Food vans and vehicles	3
Public Markets and foodstalls	67
Licensed premises	132
Other food premises	2
Bakehouses	13

14 informal notices were served as a result of these inspections dealing with repairs, lack of cleanliness, sanitary accommodation, utensils, protection of foodstuffs, etc.

Progress continues to be made in the improvement of licensed premises and almost all are now provided with proper cleansing facilities for glasses. The majority of licensees make use of suitable sterilising agents and we have had little cause for complaint as to the inefficient cleansing of glasses.

In our inspections of food premises a considerable quantity of food was examined. The following is a list of foods condemned :

756 tins Tomatoes	187 tins Plums
27 tins Soup	7 tins Damsons
5 tins Spaghetti	16 tins Peaches
3 tins Garden Peas	11 jars Peaches
14 tins Processed Peas	1 jar Apricots
28 tins Beans-in-Tomatoes	2 jars Plums
1 tin Carrots	37 tins Strawberries
6 tins Apple Purce	8 tins Pears
18 tins Apples	148 tins Cherries
7 tins Prunes in Syrup	68 tins Black Currants
1 tin Apricots	4 tins Red Currants
6 tins Bilberries	15 tins Grapefruit

12 tins Pineapple
 1 jar Pineapple
 81 tins Oranges
 3 tins Mandarin Oranges
 5 tins Gooseberries.
 3 tins Grapes
 5 tins Raspberries
 10 jars Fruit Salad
 4 tins Condensed Milk
 36 tins Evaporated Milk
 9 tins Brislings
 21 tins Sardines
 15 tins Salmon
 1 tin Shrimps
 5 tins Lobster
 2 tins Crab
 6 tins Mincemeat
 2-lbs Marmalade
 1-lb Honey
 1-lb Jam
 1 tin Nescafe
 1 bottle Orange Squash
 2 tins Grape Juice
 1 tin Apple Pudding
 3 jars Anchovy Paste
 7 packets Stuffing
 1 packet Jelly
 12 portions Cheese
 1 packet Corn Flakes

3 tins Custard Powder
 6-lbs Jam & Cream Cake
 48 Sponge Sandwiches
 9 packets Cake Mixture
 1 bottle Sauce
 9-lbs 8-ozs. Pork Pies
 40-lbs Black Pudding
 2 tins Rabbit Casserole
 1 tin Braised Rabbit
 45 Grade A Eggs
 17 Grade B Eggs
 196-lbs Bananas
 33 Coconuts
 150-lbs Fat
 10-lbs 8-ozs. Bacon
 315-lbs Cooked Ham
 26-lbs 13-ozs Canned Pork
 57-lbs 9-ozs Luncheon Meat
 16-lbs 1-oz. Pork Luncheon Meat
 1-lb 8-ozs. Minced Beef Loaf
 12-ozs Beef and Pork Galentine
 22-lbs Stewed Steak
 3-lbs 3-ozs Pork Butts
 3-lbs 4-ozs Veal & Ham Roll
 13-lbs English Grade A Beef
 19-lbs English Grade B Beef
 56-lbs English Pork
 16-lbs English Grade B Mutton.

The last four items are in addition
 to the meat condemned at the
 slaughterhouses, as shown in Table A.

(c) Ice-Cream.

Under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, there
 were registered at the close of the year 64 premises for the sale of
 ice-cream and 1 for its manufacture and retailing. No ice-cream was
 manufactured at these latter premises during the year.

The "Standard code of practice" for these premises,
 adopted by your Authority in 1947, has been in operation throughout the
 year and has formed the basis on which all new applicants for registration
 have been dealt with. The "code" also laid down the official requirements
 for the construction of vehicles used for the sale of ice-cream, for the
 equipment to be carried and for the observance of hygienic practices by
 the vendors.

Generally speaking the majority of the premises and vehicles from which ice-cream is sold are satisfactory and retailers appear to be fully aware of the need for scrupulous cleanliness in the handling of this important article of food.

23 samples of ice-cream were submitted for examination during the year. 19 of these were placed in provisional Grade I (Methylene Blue Test), 3 in Grade II and 1 in Grade III.

(d) Adulteration etc.

Your Authority is not responsible for this work, the food adulteration clauses being administered by the County Council.

(e) Food Poisoning Outbreaks.

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

I N D E X

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